



SIERRA LEONE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical and Health Services

FOR THE YEAR

1944

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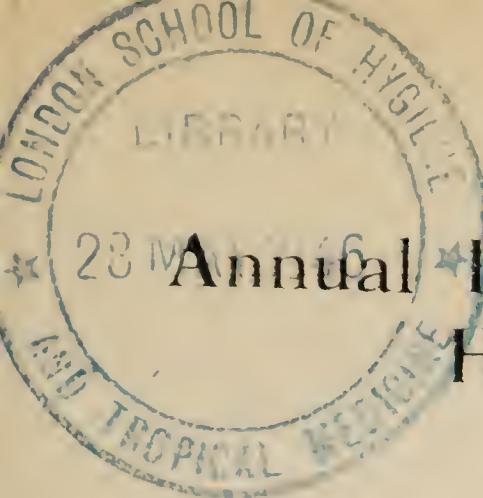


FREETOWN:

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Annual Report of the Medical and Health Services, 1944

I—ADMINISTRATION

Staff.—Two of the three Medical Officers (Colonial Medical Service) who were serving with the Royal Army Medical Corps in Abyssinia were released and returned to duty; but in spite of this, the number of Medical Officers available was barely sufficient to keep existing services going.

The post of Venereal Disease Medical Officer provided for in the Estimates was not filled, the Sleeping Sickness and Yaws Campaign was short of one Medical Officer for a considerable part of the year and the additional Medical Staff for Bo Hospital has not been forthcoming. There are still three vacancies in the establishment of Medical Officers (Sierra Leone) unfilled. One Senior Medical Officer (Sierra Leone) was appointed Medical Specialist, and the Medical Officer (Health), (Sierra Leone), was promoted to Senior Medical Officer (Health).

Of an establishment of ten Nursing Sisters (Colonial Nursing Service) not more than six were available at any time during the year.

Two Nursing Sisters (Sierra Leone) were appointed and one Senior Staff Nurse. The latter resigned on marriage soon after appointment.

No progress in the training of subordinate staff at Bo was possible owing to the shortage of trained staff and this shortage of staff has generally slowed up training considerably.

Finance.—The expenditure for the year rose to £174,236 to cover the increased volume of work performed. In addition Colonial Development and Welfare Funds expended were :—

- (a) £19,074 os. od. on Malaria Control
- (b) £7,100 os. od. on Sleeping Sickness and Yaws.

LEGISLATION

The following were enacted :—

- (i) The Lunacy Regulation (Amendment) Ordinance No. 5 of 1944.
- (ii) The Diseases of Animals Ordinance, No. 21 of 1944.
- (iii) The Exemption from House Tax Order, 1944—Public Notice No. 2 of 1944.
- (iv) The Pensions (Pensionable Offices) Order in Council, 1944—Public Notice No. 33 of 1944.
- (v) The Defence (Anti-Malarial) Regulations, 1944—Public Notice No. 52 of 1944.
- (vi) The Building Lines Regulation Order in Council, 1944—Public Notice No. 57 of 1944.
- (vii) The Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) Rules, 1944—Public Notice No. 90 of 1944.
- (viii) The Public Health (Protectorate) (Amendment) (No. 2) Rules, 1944—Public Notice No. 105 of 1944.

MEDICAL STORES

The work of the distribution of medical supplies both departmental and by the Bulk Indent system was carried out satisfactorily despite the extremely inadequate and unsuitable scattered premises.

II—PUBLIC HEALTH

The main statistical returns for 1944 are summarised below, and compared with those for the previous year.

(a) CONNAUGHT HOSPITAL (COLONY). 1943 1944

In-patients ...	...	...	...	3,539	3,090
Out-patients (exclusive of Europeans)					
New cases ...	...	...	...	26,530	33,345
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	115,326	106,092

Europeans—Out-patients

New cases ...	...	...	...	636	501
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	646	307

(b) VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC

(i) Seamen's Clinic

Total attendances	2,616	1,486
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(ii) General Clinic

New cases	1,262	1,527
Subsequent attendances	3,067	5,704

(c) EUROPEAN HOSPITAL

In-patients	569	478
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Out-patients

New cases	141	374
Subsequent attendances	402	730

(d) DISPENSARIES (COLONY)

New cases ...	...	...	...	37,980	35,231
Subsequent attendances	120,393	171,539

(e) PROTECTORATE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

In-patients	3,162	3,062
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Out-patients

New cases	145,848	141,083
Subsequent attendances	478,509	533,490

Europeans

In-patients	—	2
-----------------	-----	-----	-----	---	---

Out-patients

New cases ...	...	...	...	—	185
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	—	147

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

The following statistical summary compares 1943 with the year under review :—

Ante-Natal Clinic

New cases	...	...	...	1,647	2,050
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	9,917	10,386
Home visits	...	...	...	3,443	3,632

Post-Natal Clinic

New cases	...	...	...	825	894
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	958	1,046

Infant Welfare Clinic

New cases	...	...	...	837	1,244
Subsequent attendances	...	...	...	15,776	15,811
Home visits	...	...	...	10,042	16,781

III—COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Malaria.—16,763 cases were treated in hospitals and dispensaries in the Colony and Protectorate.

The temporary control measures in Freetown have been reasonably successful and there has been a marked fall in the incidence of malaria in the Services. The reduction has amounted to approximately 60 per cent of the 1943 figures. In addition, there has been a marked reduction in the incidence of malaria in infants and school children. During the months of June, July, August and September, the reduction in infant mortality was 30 per cent of the mean of the previous seven years and this reduction may be largely attributed to a lowered transmission of malaria. It has been noted that pregnant women show a marked decrease in their resistance to malaria parasite infestation and the parasite rate in these women is about three to four times the normal adult rate. The attendances at the Connaught Hospital for treatment for malaria were more than double those for 1943. It is uncertain how much of this increase was due to propaganda and how much a true rise in the incidence or severity of adult malaria due to progressive loss of immunity.

The staff of the Malaria Control Unit has greatly improved in efficiency and this improvement has resulted in a considerable reduction in the numbers of Anopheline mosquitoes invading houses. The reduction has been most marked in the Kissy area where it amounted to 95 per cent. The average Anopheline density per room was as follows :—

		1943	1944
		—	—
Freetown	...	0.26	0.15
Kissy	...	2.13	0.08

It has become increasingly clear that the elimination of malaria in Freetown is dependent on the following factors :—

- (a) Street drainage and surfacing.
- (b) Levelling of compounds.
- (c) Town Planning and reclamation of bare lateritic areas together with a proper agricultural policy for market gardening.
- (d) Control of *A. melas* swamps by bunding or reclamation.
- (e) Control of streams.
- (f) Control of much wider area and probably control on a Colony basis.

It has not been possible to proceed with any permanent work, except minor street drainage, owing to the absence of engineering assistance. Neither has it been possible to undertake any, except occasional work, on the Bullion shore owing to the difficulty of launch transport.

The small and rather inefficient bunds at Aberdeen have shewn that control of *A. melas* is possible. An extension of bunding on a much larger scale is called for.

So far as inadequate statistics permit any inference it may be said that malaria in ships, acquired in Freetown, has been low. The Malaria Propaganda Officer owing to lack of transport and for other reasons was not very successful. Sailors who are on shore-leave display very little interest in any propaganda.

The Mosquito Control Board has been reconstituted and renamed the Freetown Malaria Board.

Army statistics shew that the incidence among troops in Sierra Leone was the lowest of all the West African Colonies.

Dr. J. G. S. Turner, Senior Medical Officer in charge of Malaria Control, has prepared a monograph entitled "Malaria in Freetown and District" to which is appended "Notes on the Significance of the Sporozoite Rate" by Dr. J. G. S. Turner, and Dr. G. A. Walton, Medical Entomologist. These are being published as a departmental pamphlet.

Trypanosomiasis.—The Sleeping Sickness and Yaws teams had a successful year in spite of being short of one Medical Officer for six months of the year.

Three surveys were carried out—

- (a) The Kissi Chiefdoms showed the infection rate as 0·4 per cent with a total infection rate which includes relapses after previous treatment of 0·55 per cent for the three chiefdoms. (Kissi Tungi, 0·71 per cent; Kissi Teng, 0·29 per cent; Kissi Kama 0·76 per cent; 5,792 people were examined).
- (b) In the Mobai Dispensary area, 7,329 people were examined and the total incidence was 0·12 per cent.
- (c) Soa Chiefdom, Kono District, was found to have an infection rate of 10·9 per cent; this survey was by blood film, 725 people being examined. This result confirmed the finding in 1942 of an unusual type of the disease.

From August to November, a most thorough examination of people in Soa, Gbane Kando and Mafindo Chiefdoms was done followed by treatment of all infected patients. Table I below shows the findings :—

TABLE I.

Chiefdom	Population Examined	Blood Films taken	S. S. Cases	Per Cent. E. P.	No. of E. P. treated 1944	Total Cases 1944	Per Cent. E. P.
Soa ...	5,612	2,847	192	3·3	77	269	4·5
Gbane Kando	1,458	1,458	115	7·8	8	123	8·3
Mafindo ...	3,224	1,745	57	1·7	1	58	1·7

In addition to the 450 cases in the above Table, 869 cases of Sleeping Sickness were treated at the dispensaries, making a total of 1,319.

Sampling surveys were done in August and September. Table II below shows the incidence of Sleeping Sickness and Yaws :—

TABLE II.

Chiefdom	No. Examined	S. S. Cases	Per cent.	Pr. and Sec. Yaws	Per Cent.	Ter. Yaws	Per Cent.	Total Yaws	Per Cent.
Pengua ...	3,629	23	0·6	173	4·8	146	4·0	319	8·8
Gbene ...	2,481	5	0·2	12	0·5	98	3·9	110	4·4
Fiamma ...	942	0	—	—	—	53	5·6	53	5·6
Upper Bambara	584	2	0·3	4	0·7	51	8·7	55	9·4
Dia ...	650	3	0·5	1	0·15	49	7·5	21	7·7
Malema ...	2,030	1	0·05	3	0·2	70	3·4	73	3·6
Mando ...	1,163	0	—	2	0·2	71	6·1	73	6·3
Tawi ...	3,027	2	0·07	2	0·1	144	4·7	146	4·8

The position regarding Sleeping Sickness appears to be satisfactory, but constant vigilance will have to be exercised for many years. More work needs to be done regarding the incidence of symptomless blood-positive cases in all the areas treated; the prophylactic and therapeutic effect of the diazidines and other drugs; an attempt made to decide the nature of the reservoir of infection; investigation of the breeding places and habits of setse flies; study of the man-fly contact; and consideration given to the question of clearance schemes.

In Liberia the full extent of Sleeping Sickness is not known, but the incidence in many places near the Sierra Leone boundary is certainly much higher than in this country thus forming a constant source of re-infection.

Yaws.—27,032 cases in all were treated. In the Sleeping Sickness and Yaws Campaign, the following re-surveys were recorded :—

					1944 Incidence Per Cent.
Kissi Tungi (part) ...	...	...	...	...	0·1
Kissi Teng ...	...	...	...	...	2·0
Kissi Kama ...	...	...	...	...	3·0
Mobai area ...	...	...	...	...	2·0
Soa ...	...	...	...	...	20·2

Diagnosis and treatment has been done in the following chiefdoms, and Table III shows the number examined and the number found to have yaws—

TABLE III.

Chiefdom	No. Examined	Pr. and Sec. Yaws	Ter. Yaws	Total	Per Cent.
Sando	12,193	239	1,115	1,354	11·1
Lei	4,379	65	445	510	11·6
Dodo	6,971	235	1,136	1,371	19·7
Lower Bambara	19,731	439	2,771	3,210	16·3
Kando	1,404	104	246	350	25·0
Leppiame	3,894	334	790	1,124	29·1
Soa	5,612	197	227	424	7·5
Gbane Kando	1,458	49	87	136	9·1
Mafindo	3,224	244	331	575	17·7

Thus of 58,866 people examined, there were 8,054 with yaws.

Table IV below gives the findings of a follow-up in Kamara Chiefdom—

TABLE IV.

Type of Yaws	No. Treated	Cure Rate Per Cent.	Relapsed	R. Rate Per Cent.	Not Healed	N. H. Rate Per Cent.	Total R. + N. H. Per Cent.	Yaws Present 1944
I and II	104	97·1	2	1·9	1	0·96	2·9	14
III	253	89·3	17	6·7	10	4·0	10·7	16
Total	357	91·6	19	5·3	11	3·1	8·4	30

Tuberculosis.—The need for a Tuberculosis Hospital is as great as ever and the care of the tuberculous is more and more exciting public opinion. The proportion of beds which needs must be allocated for the treatment of tuberculosis in the Connaught Hospital is far too high. With a total bed strength of 210, an average number of twenty-seven was used for tuberculous patients.

The Chest Clinic continued its work of diagnosis and examination of contacts. Collapse therapy has been successfully employed in some cases. 389 new cases were seen during the year.

Smallpox.—484 cases with ninety-six deaths were recorded. The outbreak began in the Kailahun Medical District in February, and by June when the epidemic ceased, 343 cases had occurred. A few cases also occurred at the same time in the Kabala District.

In September the disease reappeared with small outbreaks all over the country.

Vigorous vaccination campaigns followed the notification of each series of cases.

In all, 387,206 vaccinations were performed in the Protectorate of which 29,671 were done by the Sleeping Sickness and Yaws teams.

In September the disease appeared in the Colony with a total of eighteen cases.

Seven cases were among Service personnel. The Royal Air Force Barracks at Lakka was taken over by Government and converted into an Infectious Diseases Hospital where all cases and suspects, service or civilian, were segregated and treated.

Plague.—No cases occurred during the year. Of 3,706 rats caught, 3,136 were examined and found negative (in 1943 the figures were 4,957 and 3,285 respectively).

Fleas from live rats examined numbered 2,942 and were identified as follows:—

<i>Xenopsylla cheopis</i>	—	1,063
<i>Xenopsylla Braziliensis</i>		1,879
Total ...	...	2,942

Rabies.—Of 1,268 dogs caught, 976 were destroyed. Negri bodies were found in three out of seven postmortems. The inoculation of dogs against canine rabies was discontinued. No cases of human rabies occurred.

IV—GENERAL MEASURES OF SANITATION

There was no change in the general measures of sanitation, though progress is hoped for next year in the conversion of a number of bucket latrines into septic tank latrines.

The disposal of Freetown refuse by controlled tipping continues successfully, and has included a large quantity of Service refuse.

V—VITAL STATISTICS

District	BIRTHS			1943			1944		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Freetown ...	809	810	1,619	905	976	1,881	1,126	1,182	1,308
Rest of Colony	502	479	981	572	557	1,129	676	525	1,201
Total ...	1,311	1,289	2,600	1,477	1,533	3,010	1,802	1,707	3,509

District	DEATHS			1943			1944		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Freetown ...	1,330	871	2,201	1,175	741	1,916	952	673	1,625
Rest of Colony	940	641	1,581	686	535	1,221	417	554	971
Total ...	2,270	1,512	3,782	1,861	1,276	3,137	1,369	1,227	2,596

Infant Mortality.—Of 2,308 births in Freetown 339 deaths under one year were registered giving an infant mortality rate of 147. The figures for the last five years are:—

1940	1941	1942	1943	1944
— 180	— 207	— 193	— 167	— 147

Of the 339 deaths under one year 185 or 54 per cent died in the first month of life and a considerable number of them, as well as still births may be ascribed to malnutrition of the mothers.

VI—SCHOOL HYGIENE

The Lady Medical Officer provided for in the 1944 Estimates arrived on transfer from Palestine at the end of the year, and assumed duty as Schools Medical Officer in Freetown.

A scheme was drawn up indicating the lines upon which School Medical Services should develop. Arrangements were made for the work to commence with a medical survey of the school children of Freetown and Colony, the objects being :—

- (a) to obtain a set of figures for average heights and weights, and
- (b) to institute a system of recording of all school children. The medical record cards, to be used at subsequent examinations, will cover the whole of the child's school life.

VII—LABOUR CONDITIONS

Further decrease in employment in Service works has not yet apparently caused distress or unemployment on any scale. The cost of living remains high.

VIII—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The new building rules for the Protectorate were passed and will be put into execution next year. Town Planning of Freetown and Bo is receiving the attention of the Town Planning Adviser.

IX—PORT HEALTH WORK AND ADMINISTRATION

This was carried out as in last year by a Port Health Officer and a Port Medical Officer. The launch situation improved owing to the co-operation of the Ministry of War Transport Representative. Owing to the presence of plague in Senegal, as intensive measures as possible with the existing equipment were carried out, particularly aboard those ships permanently stationed in the harbour, and on wharves and in warehouses.

No ship with quarantinable disease on board entered the port during the year.

All Kroo-boys, deck-passengers, dock-labourers and clerks were vaccinated against smallpox.

X—PRISONS

Daily average of prisoners ...	...	...	...	578·78
Admitted to hospital ...	...	...	...	197
Out-patients :—				
New cases ...	...	...	...	4,288
Subsequent attendances ...	...	...	...	28,582

Overcrowding is still a prominent feature of this institution. The gaol was built for a maximum of 240 prisoners.

KISSY LUNATIC ASYLUM

Admissions ...	...	...	...	...	55
Discharges ...	...	...	...	...	34
Deaths ...	...	...	...	...	18
Average number of inmates	...	...	...	...	105

G. R. WALLER,
Acting Director of Medical Services.

**RETURN OF DISEASES AND DEATHS FOR THE YEAR 1944
(HOSPITALS ONLY)**

EUROPEANS

No.	Diseases.	In-Patients.		Deaths.		Out-Patients.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	(a) Typhoid fever	...	2	—	1	—	—
	(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	1	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	...	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Relapsing fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Scarlet fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping cough	...	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—
10.	Influenza :—						
	(a) With Respiratory complications	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Without Respiratory complications	4	—	—	—	5	4
11.	Cholera	...	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery :—						
	(a) Amœbic	...	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Bacillary	...	8	3	—	—	2
	(c) Unclassified	...	2	—	—	—	—
13.	Plague :—						
	(a) Bubonic	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	...	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
17.	Rabies	...	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	...	—	—	—	—	—
19.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	1	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Other Tuberculosis diseases	—	—	1	—	—	—
21.	Leprosy	...	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Venereal diseases :—						
	(a) Syphilis	...	8	—	—	—	8
	(b) Gonorrhœa	...	11	—	—	—	14
	(c) Other Venereal diseases	...	6	—	—	—	8
23.	Yellow fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria :—						
	(a) Benign	...	1	—	—	—	—
	(b) Subtertian	...	91	5	1	—	32
	(c) Quartan	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(d) Unclassified	...	33	3	—	—	52
25.	Blackwater fever	...	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Kala-azar	...	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	...	2	—	—	—	—
28.	Yaws	...	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Other protozoal diseases	...	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Ankylostomiasis	...	—	—	—	—	1
31.	Schistosomiasis	...	—	—	—	—	—
32.	Other Helminthic diseases	...	2	—	—	—	3
33.	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	3	—	—	—	—	1
34.	Cancer and other tumours :—						
	(a) Malignant	...	2	—	1	—	—
	(b) Non-malignant	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Undertermined	...	—	—	—	—	—
35.	Rheumatic conditions	...	7	2	—	—	19
36.	Diabetes	...	2	—	—	—	3

EUROPEANS—*continued*

No.	Diseases.	In-Patients.		Deaths.		Out-Patients.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
37.	Scurvy ...	...	...	—	—	—	—
38.	Beriberi	...	...	—	—	—	—
39.	Pellagra	...	...	—	—	—	—
40.	Other diseases :—						
	(a) Nutritional ...	...	...	—	1	—	1
	(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	—	—	—	—	—	1
41.	Diseases of the Blood and blood-forming organs ...	...	...	1	1	—	1
42.	Acute and chronic poisoning	...	2	—	—	—	—
43.	Cerebral haemorrhage	...	—	—	—	—	—
44.	Other diseases of the Nervous system	12	1	—	—	48	4
45.	Trachoma	...	—	—	—	—	—
46.	Other diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	7	1	—	—	12	3
47.	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid sinus	6	—	—	—	65	5
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory system :—						
	(a) Heart ...	...	5	1	—	1	2
	(b) Other Circulatory diseases	...	6	—	—	—	—
49.	Bronchitis	...	14	—	—	30	1
50.	Pneumonia :—						
	(a) Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	1	—	—	—	1
	(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	...	1	1	—	—	—
	(c) Otherwise defined ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
51.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system	16	2	—	—	58	13
52.	Diarrhoea and enteritis :—						
	(a) Under two years of age	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Over two years of age	...	15	4	—	42	6
53.	Appendicitis	...	13	—	—	—	—
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction	...	3	—	—	—	1
55.	Cirrhosis of the liver	...	—	—	—	—	—
56.	Other diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages	...	...	7	—	—	4
57.	Other diseases of the Digestive system	16	3	—	—	64	8
58.	Nephritis :—						
	(a) Acute ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Chronic ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system	...	...	15	4	—	26
60.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal state :—						
	(a) Abortion ...	...	...	—	1	—	—
	(b) Ectopic gestation ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy ...	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(d) Other conditions of the Puerperal state ...	...	—	—	—	—	1
61.	Diseases of the Skin, Cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion	...	58	—	—	265	52
62.	Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy :—						
	(a) Congenital debility ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Premature birth ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Injury at birth ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
64.	External causes :—						
	(a) Suicide ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other forms of violence ...	...	30	2	2	64	6
65.	Ill-defined	...	24	3	—	77	14

AFRICANS

No.	Diseases.		In-Patients.		Deaths.		Out-Patients.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1.	(a) Typhoid fever	...	...	44	16	16	3	7	—
	(b) Paratyphoid fever	...	...	4	—	—	—	—	—
2.	Typhus	...	...	38	4	—	—	4	4
3.	Relapsing fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Undulant fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Smallpox	...	...	12	15	—	—	9	1
6.	Measles	...	...	2	1	—	—	30	30
7.	Scarlet fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Whooping cough	...	...	5	6	2	1	71	91
9.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	2
10.	Influenza :—								
	(a) With respiratory complications		—	2	—	—	4	1	
	(b) Without respiratory complications		8	4	—	—	13	6	
11.	Cholera	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Dysentery :—								
	(a) Amœbic	...	...	53	21	10	3	74	52
	(b) Bacillary	...	...	31	9	5	—	12	1
	(c) Unclassified	...	...	43	22	4	3	279	216
13.	Plague :—								
	(a) Bubonic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Pneumonic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(c) Septicæmic	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	Encephalitis lethargica	...	...	1	—	—	—	1	—
16.	Cerebro-spinal fever	...	...	30	6	11	2	1	—
17.	Rabies	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Tetanus	...	...	27	12	12	9	6	4
19.	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory system	139		76	44	21	106	58	
20.	Other Tuberculous diseases	...	13	4	2	—	28	15	
21.	Leprosy	...	...	2	—	—	—	119	71
22.	Venereal diseases :—								
	(a) Syphilis	...	...	42	9	1	—	218	159
	(b) Gonorrhœa	...	...	99	34	2	—	2,151	549
	(c) Other Venereal diseases	...	152	38	6	—	638	207	
23.	Yellow fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Malaria :—								
	(a) Benign	...	...	—	144	—	—	1	—
	(b) Subtertian	...	...	39	18	6	2	1,034	419
	(c) Quartan	...	...	8	8	—	—	432	194
	(d) Unclassified	...	...	240	106	—	3	4,520	3,105
25.	Blackwater fever	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
26.	Kala-azar	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Trypanosomiasis	...	...	9	4	2	2	55	35
28.	Yaws	...	...	47	20	1	—	8,556	6,668
29.	Other Protozoal diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Ankylostomiasis	...	...	21	9	2	—	153	116
31.	Schistosomiasis	...	...	12	9	—	—	63	27
32.	Other Helminthic diseases	...	30	29	—	—	1	2,148	2,370
33.	Other infectious or parasitic diseases	11	6	1	—	—	226	183	
34.	Cancer and other Tumours :—								
	(a) Malignant	...	...	15	10	2	2	1	3
	(b) Non-malignant	...	...	11	49	—	—	19	30
	(c) Undetermined	...	...	21	9	—	—	46	30
35.	Rheumatic conditions	...	...	67	37	—	1	4,294	2,566
36.	Diabetes	...	...	4	1	1	—	1	—
37.	Scurvy	...	...	—	1	—	1	—	—

AFRICANS—*continued*

No.	Diseases.	In-Patients.		Deaths.		Out-Patients.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
38.	Beriberi ...	... 5	—	—	—	2	—
39.	Pellagra ...	... 1	—	—	—	—	—
40.	Other diseases :—						
	(a) Nutritional ...	... 32	46	2	—	2,506	880
	(b) Endocrine glands and general ...	... 3	5	1	1	14	10
41.	Diseases of the Blood and blood-forming organs ...	... 25	26	7	3	425	247
42.	Acute and chronic poisoning ...	... 11	—	2	—	—	—
43.	Cerebral haemorrhage ...	... 20	6	10	1	10	8
44.	Other diseases of the Nervous system	45	16	4	—	523	255
45.	Trachoma ...	... 3	3	—	—	50	60
46.	Other diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	40	20	—	—	973	543
47.	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid sinus	7	1	—	—	523	385
48.	Diseases of the Circulatory system :—						
	(a) Heart ...	... 65	35	20	7	181	129
	(b) Other circulatory diseases	... 20	10	4	1	160	63
49.	Bronchitis ...	... 52	31	1	1	3,034	1,972
50.	Pneumonia :—						
	(a) Broncho-pneumonia ...	... 47	24	17	9	15	8
	(b) Lobar-pneumonia ...	... 195	57	26	8	31	26
	(c) Otherwise defined ...	... 61	34	3	4	59	41
51.	Other diseases of the Respiratory system	80	30	2	2	2,445	1,415
52.	Diarrhoea and enteritis :—						
	(a) Under two years of age ...	... 10	9	1	1	207	156
	(b) Over two years of age ...	... 30	25	2	5	764	442
53.	Appendicitis ...	... 18	2	5	—	4	2
54.	Hernia, intestinal obstruction ...	... 479	10	23	—	758	41
55.	Cirrhosis of the Liver ...	... 6	2	4	—	5	2
56.	Other diseases of the Liver and Biliary passages ...	... 56	19	11	1	154	58
57.	Other diseases of the Digestive system	109	56	12	4	4,660	2,961
58.	Nephritis :—						
	(a) Acute ...	... 8	7	4	2	17	11
	(b) Chronic ...	... 23	10	4	2	43	38
59.	Other non-venereal diseases of the genito-urinary system ...	... 196	138	8	5	969	1,776
60.	Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal state :—						
	(a) Abortion ...	... —	65	—	1	—	109
	(b) Ectopic gestation ...	... —	7	—	1	—	64
	(c) Toxaemias of pregnancy ...	... —	28	—	5	—	41
	(d) Other conditions of the Puerperal state ...	... —	1,129	—	15	—	608
61.	Diseases of the Skin, Cellular tissue, bones and organs of locomotion ...	601	305	15	6	11,396	5,720
62.	Congenital malformations and diseases of early infancy :—						
	(a) Congenital debility ...	... 6	5	6	5	6	4
	(b) Premature birth ...	... 29	32	13	5	—	5
	(c) Injury at birth —	—	—	—	—	—
63.	Senility ...	... 1	1	1	—	14	25
64.	External causes :—						
	(a) Suicide ...	... 1	—	—	—	—	—
	(b) Other forms of violence ...	... 604	116	39	10	4,314	1,120
65.	Ill-defined ...	... 122	63	4	3	2,332	1,664
TOTAL		... 4,299	3,115	381	162	61,914	38,102